

Poetry.

THE DAYS OF CHILDHOOD.

A SONG—BY C. P. STUART.

The pleasant days of childhood,
How swiftly have they flown,
Like young flowers in the wildwood,
When Autumn winds have blown.
They're gone—they're gone forever—
They will no more return.
Thy Memory holds them in the heart,
Like ashes in the urn.

The happy days of Childhood,
When innocence and glee
With gentle fingers tuned the heart
To music wild and free;
They're gone—they're gone forever—
Like rivers to the main;
Their dancing waves of joy and mirth
Will never return again.

The holy days of Childhood,
Ere evil thoughts came near,
When in the heart no sin was found,
And on the cheek no tear;
They're gone—they're gone forever—
Like foot-prints on the shore,
Washed out by Time's relentless waves,
They will return no more.

The pleasant, holy, happy days,
Life's only blossom time,
Where are your buds which promise gave
Of flowers to Summer's prime?
Thy golden days are gone forever—
Ye haunt the heart and brain;
And Memory keeps you to anoint
Life's after years of pain.

Miscellaneous.

Common Blessings:

OR, A REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR.

"I do hope," said Mrs. Simpkins, "I shall have more to be thankful for at the close of the year 1848, than I have had during 1848." She sighed as she uttered, "the past year has been nothing but trouble, from beginning to end."

"How can you say so, Maria," remarked Mrs. Hopkins, her mother-in-law. "I am sure I don't see what great troubles you have had; your husband and children have been well, and that alone is a sufficient subject of gratitude. Do look at poor Mrs. Ames, who has lost every one of her little ones with the scarlet fever."

"You are always pointing me, mother, to somebody who is worse off than I am, while you never speak of those who are far better off than myself."

"It is best to remember our mercies, child."

"And who can forget their trials, I should like to know. Have I had any peace in my kitchen for months? Have I not been continually changing help? And now Bridget says, unless I raise her wages, she shall leave me next week."

"As Bridget appears to be a good girl, perhaps, dear, you had better give her another quarter a week, and thus insure a good cook."

"I won't do it, mother, she may go as soon as she chooses."

"But, Maria, you won't get a girl under nine shillings; every family pays that."

"Then I will go without; I will do the work myself."

Mrs. Hopkins knew well enough where the work would fall, if Bridget left, she had heard just such boasting before.

"I hope in forty-nine money will be plentier than I have found it this last year. I suppose you agree with me in this wish, mother, if no other."

"Well, I don't know, child, but we have had every thing for our comfort, and some luxuries too. Samuel has been kept from failure, and how much better is that than many which we know, who have lost all they have made for years?"

"You speak of luxuries. I wonder what you refer to," muttered Mrs. Simpkins.

"Why, good food, sometimes rich food, well prepared. Rich dresses, too; you remember the nice silks you and the children have had this last year; good water, too; the Cocchiata carried into every chamber, the greatest luxury of all."

"I wonder you don't add, the sun has shone, and the light has come regularly every morning, under this head, mother. You are very specific in your enumeration. I don't class common blessings among luxuries—every body has these."

"Think as you may, Maria, these common blessings as you term them, are truly the greatest favors which Heaven bestows,—the beautiful sun, the grateful light;—I wish you could feel as my friend did, who said he never opened his eyes, but he first thanked God for the birth of a new day."

feelable to give one this year. Indeed," said the thoughtless, giddy woman, "I have escaped a great deal more,—there's fire, sword, pestilence and famine.—None of these have come nigh me."

Mrs. Hopkins could not forbear smiling, and yet she secretly deplored the want of real gratitude in her daughter-in-law. "What, Maria," she inquired, "would you most of all desire the coming year, admitting all your wishes came at bidding?"

Mrs. Simpkins hesitated a moment,—"I will tell you what of all things on earth, I should esteem the greatest blessing;—what I should prefer above all others:—A BAG OF CALIFORNIA GOLD!"

"I am sorry for your selection, child. Gold is desirable, I know, inasmuch as it procures many comforts, but remember, Maria, what Solomon chose was far better;—a bag of wisdom, and an understanding heart."

"You are always quoting some Old Testament character, mother. For my part, I think more of some heroes and sages that Scott, and Bulwer, and Dickens have written about."

Mrs. Hopkins sighed over such a thoughtless woman, but discreetly kept her temper, and made no ill-natured remark.

The New Year had already arrived, and Mrs. Simpkins demanded of her indulgent husband an X, as she called it, to procure some presents suited to herself and children. As usual, she obtained it, and starting for her shopping expedition, she forgot all her grievances.

"But, Maria," called out her mother, "you are not going out with your feet unprotected, this slippery day; do come quick and put on your rubbers;—you know you always say you cannot stand on ice."

"I have not fallen yet, and I don't fear it at all. I am more afraid of another kind of downfall," said she playfully as she shut the door. She would have her own way. Gaily she slipped along down the street, and met with no mishap. She found everything to her mind, and her ten dollars were quickly expended upon a set of chessmen, a fanloo box, and small work box for the oldest daughter. She took them all in her muff and hands, for she could not wait to have them sent home, so great was her desire to display her purchases. Trotting down the hill, a little distance from her door, she slipped, and away flew all the purchases in every direction. She tried to rise, but, alas! she had dislocated her ankle, and in the effort to save herself had severely strained her wrist. A gentleman near at hand assisted her to rise, and seeing the difficulty, procured a carriage instantly, and in a moment she was at her own door. The driver rang violently, and soon the cries of Mrs. Simpkins could be heard in all parts of the house, mingled with reproaches that she omitted to wear any protection to her feet.

Mrs. Hopkins kindly soothed these upbraidings, which were uttered too late, and despatched a messenger for her husband and physician. The surgeon pronounced her ankle badly fractured, and having set the bone and bandaged the swollen limb, amidst shrieks and groans, which only chloroform mitigated into insensibility. Mrs. Simpkins was doomed to suffering unprepared and unprepared. Her pain was intense;—she was bruised internally, and with great difficulty could be touched at all. Sleep was banished from her eyes, only as an opiate procured it, and then it was unrefreshing.

As her mother-in-law was sitting by her side, gently soothing her distracted feelings, as she mourned over the loss of slumber, she ventured to ask her, if she did not find this common blessing, sleep, a luxury of which before she had never before thought?

"Oh, dear," murmured the sufferer, "I shall never be so ungrateful for this blessing again."

Mrs. Simpkins' eyes were badly affected, and the light was rendered painful, and of course excluded from the apartment.

"I have been thinking," said she, one day, as a faint ray shot across her bed, "what a blessing is light. I never thought of it before; and sight, too; oh, if I could be as I once was!"

"But," said Mrs. Hopkins, "Maria, dear, you will be better far than you ever were, I trust. You are coming to yourself, child, in self-reflection, to gratitude for what you never before prized."

Mrs. Simpkins sat or laid with her limb extended across the mattress or chair for days. "L," said she, "I could only walk!"

"Did you ever prize this blessing, Maria?" again inquired the judicious mother—it belongs to that class we call common, child. Would you not consider it even the greatest luxury to be able to step out and breathe the refreshing air?"

"I never, never can be insensible to this blessing again," said the helpless invalid.

"And now, Maria," pursued Mrs. Hopkins, "as we again review the past year, do not subjects of gratitude rise in countless numbers before you. Would you exchange them for California gold, even if a mine opened at your feet?"

"Dear mother, I was thoughtless and ignorant of the sources of true happiness!"

"And it is thus," pursued Mrs. Hopkins, "God shows us our folly. We are corrected by accidents, we are disciplined by pain, we are made grateful by privation. This fall, which has occasioned you so many, many painful hours, if improved, may be the greatest blessing which ever befell you. To have our hearts opened to new sources of real happiness, is worth more than all that prosperity can give, if she fans us with wings of gold."

Mrs. Simpkins seems possessed of a different spirit. She is kind, grateful, and thoughtful, and if the experience of this sickness does not wear off as she returns again to the world, the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine is likely to yield far more satisfactory happiness than any previous year of her life. We truly wish her a happy new year.

If there are any other Mrs. Simpkins, alike thoughtless of real causes of gratitude, as they close the past and enter upon the new year, may her experience prove equally beneficial to them likewise.

LIMITS OF THE HUMAN MIND.

Newton was one day asked, why he stepped forward when he was so inclined; and from what cause his arm and his hand obeyed his will? He honestly replied, that he knew nothing about the matter. But at least, said they to him, you who are so well acquainted with the gravitation of the planets, will tell us why they turn one way sooner than another? Newton still avowed his ignorance.

Those who teach, that the ocean was salted for fear it should corrupt, and that the tides were created to conduct our ships into port, were a little ashamed when told that the Mediterranean has ports and no tides. Muchemrock himself has fallen into this error.

Who has ever been able to determine precisely how a billet of wood is changed into red hot charcoal, and by what mechanism lime is heated by cold water? The first motion of the heart in animals—is that accounted for? Has it been exactly discovered how the business of generation is arranged? Has any one divined the cause of sensation, ideas, and memory? We know no more of the essence of matter than the children who touch its superficies.

Who will instruct us in the mechanism by which the grain of corn, which we cast into the earth, disposes itself to produce a stalk surmounted with an ear; or why the sun produces an apple on one tree and a chestnut on the next to it? Many doctors have said, what know I not? Montaigne said, what know I?

Fidelity.—Never forsake a friend.—When enemies gather around—when sickness falls on the heart—when the world is dark and cheerless—is the time to try true friendship. The heart that has been touched with true gold will redouble its efforts when a true friend is sad and in trouble. Adversity tries real friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress, betray their hypocrisy and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interests and happiness—be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated—and that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power. They only deny its worth and power, who have never loved a friend or labored to make a friend happy. The good and the kind—the affectionate and the virtuous, see and feel the heavenly principle. They would sacrifice wealth and honor to promote the happiness of others, and in return they receive the reward of their love by sympathizing hearts and countless favors, when they have been brought low by disease or adversity.

A Literal Interpreter.—A Judge in New Orleans, a few days ago, fined a merchant \$50 for allowing his side-walk to be in a muddy condition, and also accompanied it with a severe lecture. The next day, as he passed the place, he was pleased to see the force of his authority and eloquence exemplified in the condition of the side-walk, which had not only been freed from every particle of dirt and filth, but had actually been washed down with soap, the curbsmen white washed, and the whole banquette sprinkled with rose leaves, and scented with cologne.

Good Association.—Some of the more intelligent slaves in Mobile have formed themselves into a society for spreading the gospel, particularly in Africa. Members pay fifty cents on admission, and ten cents a month afterwards. They have during the past year, raised fifty-nine dollars, and at their last meeting voted ten dollars each to the Presbyterian Mission in Africa, the Methodist Mission in Liberia, and the Colonization Society.

I hate to see a thing done by halves; if it be right, do it boldly; if it be wrong, leave it undone.

THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

We copy from the New York Commercial the following excellent remarks upon the proper education of young females, in order to insure their health and vigorous action even till age approaches:

"Shame on us, that we, who boast of having raised women in this nineteenth century to the position in life which she ought to hold, so educate her that not one of her powers, physical or mental, can ever attain a full and healthy action. Better go back to the days of our great grandmothers, and be content with Dilworth's Spelling Book than rear for the coming generation a race of nervous wives and sickly mothers."

When the boy runs merrily after his ball, or chases in the race, or leaps over the bound, the girl must walk demurely in the garden, because, forsooth, running and leaping and jumping are ungraceful in the girl. When the boy roams freely over the hill, or through the woods in Summer, or coats down the hill or skates over the pond in the Winter, the girl, untrusting, unbent, walks pensively by the side of her teacher to the village, or takes a two mile airing in the sleigh once in the week. She never pitches the quoit, never throws the ball, never slides down hill, never roams through the woods, because, save the mark! all these are deemed unfeminine. In fact she never thoroughly exercises her body at all, and in consequence soon becomes unable to endure any kind of physical fatigue.

"Fit only for boys," said the principal of a large female institute to me, the other day, when I remonstrated with him on the importance of these and other like exercises for girls. For boys, indeed! And has not a girl a physical system to be developed, and nature and invigorated? Has she not fatigue to bear, obstacles to encounter, hindrances to overcome, enterprises to carry out, duties to discharge? Has she not the burden of life to carry and its toilsome road to travel, for herself? In her own sphere does she not require, and will she not require through life, all the energy and endurance of which her system shall be capable? It matters not whether she is to live in the midst of fashion, or to move quietly in the circles of country life, or to find her lot upon missionary ground, or to struggle against unforeseen adversity, all that can be made of her during her years of education, physically, morally and intellectually, she will need.

To every woman, in whatever situation she may occupy, life is a fact, stubborn, earnest, real, to be shaped and moulded by her own efforts or to be borne and endured by her own fortitude. Happy is she who is prepared for it, not by her own despairing efforts in after life, but by the judicious, careful and thorough discipline of early education.

Agricultural Products of the United States.—According to the last Report of the Patent Office, the sum total of the agricultural products of the U. States for 1848 are stated as follows: Bushels of wheat, 126,361,600; bushels of barley, 6,220,050; bushels of oats, 155,500,000; bushels of rye, 32,452,500; bushels of buckwheat, 12,533,000; bushels of Indian corn, 558,150,000; bushels of potatoes, 114,475,000; tons of hay, 15,735,000; tons of hemp, 20,330; rolls of tobacco, 218,900,000; pounds of cotton, 1,066,000,000; pounds of rice, 119,199,500; and pounds of sugar, 200,000,000.

The largest quantity of wheat was raised by Ohio: bushels 20,000,000; largest quantity of barley by New York, bushels 1,300,000; largest quantity of oats by Ohio, bushels 30,000,000; largest quantity of rye by Pennsylvania, bushels 13,500,000; largest quantity of buckwheat by Pennsylvania, bushels 3,500,000; largest quantity of Indian corn by Tennessee, bushels 70,000,000; largest quantity of potatoes by New York, bushels 27,000,000; largest quantity of hay by same State, tons 1,300,000; in tobacco Kentucky took the lead, having raised rolls thereof 68,000,000; cotton Mississippi, pounds 215,000,000; rice South Carolina, pounds 90,000,000; sugar Louisiana, pounds 200,000,000.

Miniferm.—Rev. Charles Avery, of Allegheny city, Pa., has given a lot of ground on Liberty street, in that city, worth perhaps \$2,000, and has entered a contract a building worth \$10,000, for the benefit of the Colored Wesleyan Methodists. The building is intended to be used for a church, college and primary school. The school will be conducted on the most approved systems.—It is the intention of the donor that the highest branches of education shall be taught.

Liberal.—Mr. Asa Bacon, one of the proprietors of the Marble Buildings, in New Haven, lately destroyed by fire, has presented \$1000 to the widow of Mr. Hill, one of his tenants, who was killed by the falling of one of the walls, next day after the fire.

American fresh pork has become quite an article of trade in the Liverpool market. The hogs, killed here, are packed in ice and safely conveyed across the Atlantic.

THE COW AND THE PIG.

By a law of Massachusetts, one cow and one pig are exempt from attachment, and various attempts have been made by creditors to get that cow and pig when no other property was to be found. The Barre Gazette gives an account of one of those attempts which proves that, if the debtor has his eyes open, the law is a rather difficult one to evade.

A creditor in a town in that vicinity had often cast a longing eye into a pig pen of one of his debtors, where was a fine fat 'pig' just ready for the operation of the butcher. He held an execution which the hog would just about satisfy, but the law forbade him to take the only pig. In this dilemma he went to the debtor, and with pretended commiseration for his poverty, offered him one litter of fine pigs, with which his own pen had lately been replenished. The debtor, with much gratitude, accepted the generous offer. The little squeaker was turned in with the fat grunter, and the creditor, after admiring the contrast, started in pursuit of an officer to attach one of the two swine which the debtor now had. But the debtor was not asleep, and quietly jerking his thumb after the retreating Grabbal, he hastened to his house, and obtaining the well-whetted knife, pulled over old grunter, as quietly as he could, and drew out his life blood. When the joyous creditor returned with the sheriff, the well dressed hog was converted into pork, and as "provisions for the family," was also exempt from attachment! The creditor turned away with a tear in his eye, reckoning the loss of his nice little pig at the end of his previous debt.

Want of Decision.—Perhaps in no way do mothers more effectually destroy their own influence with their children, and injure them, than from neglecting to practice decision. The following little fact will illustrate the pernicious influence of this course of conduct. A little girl remarked, a short time since, "that beaver hats were quite fashionable, and that she would have one." "Have you forgotten," said I, "that your mother yesterday remarked that the hat you wore last winter is still quite neat, and that she did not intend to encourage extravagance and a love of fashion in a little girl." "Ah well," replied she, "no matter for that—mother said that Susan should not go to Miss W.'s party the other evening; but when sister cried about it and made a fuss, mother consented to let her go, and bought her a new pair of shoes and a pretty blue scarf to wear. Besides, I am quite sure it is quite right to wish to have a fashionable hat to go to church in, and I can tease her to buy one. And I know that I shall get it—for mother often changes her mind."

An old writer thus describes a talkative female: "I know a lady that talks so incessantly that she won't give an echo fair play. She has such an everlasting rotation of tongue, that an echo must wait until she dies before it can catch her last words."

It is firmly believed by many, and there are facts to sustain the belief, that posts set in the earth with the tops downward, will last considerably longer than if put down in the position in which the tree they are made from naturally grew. This is an important fact, if fact it is.

Throw a crust of bread to a dog, he takes it open-mouthed, swallows it whole, and presently gapes for another. Just so men receive the gifts of fortune; down they go without chewing; and we are immediately greedy for another chop.

New Invention for Pegging Boots.—The Lawrence, Mass. Messenger says, that Mr. J. Robinson, of that place, has invented a patent machine for pegging boots and shoes, with which one man can drive 100 pegs in a minute. At every revolution it cuts pegs from the sheet, makes the holes, and leaves them neatly and firmly set in the leather.

A Good Customer.—A certain runaway couple were recently married at Groton Green, and the parson demanded five guineas for his services.

"How is this?" said the bridegroom; "the gentleman that you last married assured me that he only gave a guinea."

"True," said the parson; "but he was an Irishman. I've married him six times before; he is a customer; you I may never see again."

There has long been a serious dispute between Turkey and Persia in reference to their respective boundaries. To settle it, England and Russia have appointed, by consent of the belligerents, commissioners, who are now on their way to Mosul to make an award, which is to be binding. At Mosul they are to meet the representatives of the Sultan and Shah, and run a dividing line from Mt. Ararat to the Persian Gulf. How much better this mode of referee-settlement, than warring and cruel wars, in which the people, who gain nothing, are the sufferers, leaving the quarrel after all to be decided by diplomacy.

A New Thing in Mechanics.—Mr. Joseph Harris, Jr., of this city, has invented and patented a box and axle which require no oil, and yet almost completely escape that destroying angel of machinery, friction. At least, so we cannot but hope, from seeing a working, which we understand from Mr. Harris has been put in a lathe and turned 1000 revolutions in a minute, a motion which with common sized railroad truck-wheel would carry it about two miles a minute or 120 miles an hour, without producing any perceptible heat, and without the use of a particle of oil. The mechanism by which a result so desirable and astonishing is effected, is somewhat after the manner of that discovered by the prophet Ezekiel in his vision, "a wheel in the middle of a wheel," or rather, six wheels in the middle of one. The box is about five inches in diameter, and the axle three inches, and in the space between them are disposed at equal distances, six anti-friction rollers, which are kept in their places by teeth at both ends, playing into corresponding circles of teeth in both the box and axle. There is no bearing upon these teeth, which are cut to the anti-friction curve. The bearing is entirely upon the smooth portion of the rollers between the teeth. The only service of the teeth is to prevent the possibility of the rollers getting out of place.

Death-Bed Confession.—We learn from the Buffalo Express, that Joseph Kelsey, for twenty years a resident of Buffalo, and for most of the time keeper of an inferior tavern near the foot of Main street, on his death-bed, the other day, confessed a murder, for which he had some years previously been tried and acquitted. He also acknowledged having robbed a number of his guests at different times.

A remarkable decrease has occurred in the number of births in Ireland. In one county the falling off in 1848 was ninety per cent. An article in the London Daily News attributes it to the utter physical prostration of the people.

Remarkable Phenomenon.—A lady in Philadelphia, named Flaherty, who has been sick for a long period of time, and was treated for various diseases, such as heart complaint, spinal irritation, &c., was relieved of the cause of her physical distress, but a few days ago, by medicine which expelled a tapeworm fifty-two and a half feet long. Dr. S. Heine was the physician, and administered but four table spoonfull of the medicine, whatever it was, which accomplished the object instant.

Novel Marrying Operation.—A man by the name of Alvord, left this city and a wife 21 years ago, and went to South America. His wife married again, supposing that he was dead. Her second husband died, and she married again.—She lives with her third husband in this city at the present time. Last week her first husband returned, safe and sound.—Hartford Times.

Expressive.—The following private letter from a young officer in the army, who went through all the battles of Mexico, from Vera Cruz to the capital, and who was incessantly engaged in them by day and by night, furnishes a graphic description of the difficulties of crossing the Isthmus:

"My Dear G.—I have just arrived at Panama. I thought I 'saw the elephant' in Mexico, but he was not there. He lives here. Yours, affectionately."

Four planets are now visible above the horizon. Three—Venus, Saturn and Mercury—in the south-west; the latter about 10 or 12 degrees above the horizon, soon after sunset. Jupiter about 45 degrees in the northeast.

H. Lytton Bulwer, the new Minister to this country from Great Britain, is a brother of the distinguished novelist, and he is the same person whom the government of Spain had the recent difficulty with when he acted as Ambassador at that court.

Tanagra, a Neapolitan physician, states that the human body can be rendered insensible to fire by the following embrocation: One ounce and a half of alum, dissolved in four ounces of hot water; to this may be added one ounce of fish glue, and half an ounce of gum arabic.

There is a luxury in the uninterrupted enjoyment of sorrow, but it is when the tear can steal along the cheek unseen, and the pride of stoicism all men possess yields to the genuine call of humanity.

HOURS OF SLEEP.

Nature requires five,
Custom gives seven;
Laziness takes nine,
And Wickedness eleven.

Let the slandered take comfort—it is only at fruit trees that thieves throw stones.

For one man who sincerely pities our misfortunes, there are hundreds who heartily hate us for our success.

From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday.

Our readers will be glad to learn that Gen. Taylor has been, by a day or two, quite restored from the effects of the accident which he met with on his long journey: so much so, that, besides receiving yesterday a large number of visitors of both sexes, he paid a formal visit to President Polk, by whom he was most courteously received, and with whom he exchanged the respectful greetings due from each to the other in their respective situations. We have reason to believe that the impression made on the numerous persons, public and private, who called on the General yesterday, scarcely one of whom had ever seen him before, was highly favorable. The blended urbanity and dignity of his demeanor, his kindness to all, and the evident benevolence which pervades all his actions, are well calculated to win general esteem. We ourselves were pleased to observe the alertness and vigor which mark his movements, after so many years of hard, anxious and wearing service.

General Taylor received the committee of both Houses of Congress yesterday, who waited upon him to announce officially the result of the ballot of the electors, and his election to the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Jefferson Davis, on the part of the Senate, made a short address to him on the occasion—to which the President elect made a very appropriate reply. Several gentlemen were present on the occasion—among whom was the Mayor of the city, Mr. Seaton.

The shortest letter, which was probably ever written by a public man, is recorded of Gen. Taylor, and the occasion is thus related by a correspondent of the National Intelligencer:—

"It happened to hold a triple appointment from the quartermaster at Tampa Bay, there being no quartermaster with this division of the army. One of my duties was that of forage master, and my instructions were that, if, during the march, (which lasted 14 days,) I should not be able to obtain from the immediate posts forage sufficient for all the animals during the whole march, I must proportion the forage to the exigencies of the case, and serve out half or even quarter rations, if it should become necessary. On arriving at Micanopy, having failed to get any forage either at this or any of the posts we had passed, I found it indispensable to curtail the forage one-half. During the day, Gen. Taylor's servant came as usual to draw the forage for the staff horses. I considered that the staff horses, being generally the best and strongest framed horses, could subsist on the half allowance quite as well, and probably better than the horses in the teams, and those on which the private soldiers were mounted. Gen. Taylor's servant had gone but a few minutes when he returned with a message from the Adjutant-General, that the staff horses must have full rations. I immediately sent a message to the General as follows:—

"Sir, in obedience to my instructions from the quartermaster at Tampa, I have put all the horses and mules upon half allowance; must the staff horses form an exception to this rule?"

The answer was promptly returned:—

"No."

Could any thing better demonstrate the unswerving integrity of this brave old man?"

A Genuine Taylor Woman.—At Frankfort, a single lady rather beyond the flowering state, being introduced to Gen. Taylor, gave him a kiss with a gracious smile. The General said, "The Kentuckians, I fear, are not as gallant at home as they are chivalric abroad, from your having maintained your independence so long, amidst so many temptations." To which she replied, "General, I never surrender"—though besieged by nearly as large a host as attacked you at Buena Vista. I repulsed them as you did Santa Anna's army."

Gen. Taylor's Schoolmaster.—General Taylor, while at Frankfort, met his former schoolmaster, "Well, General," said the old schoolmaster, "I reckon I am the only man who can say he ever whipped General Taylor." "Ah," said Gen. T., grasping the honored old teacher by the hand, "but you must recollect it took you a long time to do it." It seems young Zack did not relish a thrashing even when a boy, and resisted his schoolmaster; but he was finally forced to surrender.

Great Excitement in Canada.—In the Canadian Legislature, now in session, a bill has been brought forward to indemnify the sufferers by the late rebellion to the amount of a million of dollars.

The French population, it will be remembered, were the principal movers in that rebellion, and the proposition to indemnify those who suffered by it has created an immense excitement. In the course of a discussion of the bill, which the ministers are pushing with all their power, the Solicitor General, Mr. Blake, called Sir Allen McNab, the hero of the burning of the Caroline, a rebel. This led to an altercation, and finally a regular fight. If the bill should pass, there will no doubt be an attempt at revolution. Already immense meetings have been held in Montreal, at which the indemnity bill was denounced, and the Attorney General burnt in effigy.

One of the Canada papers holds highly threatening language.

Diogenes being once asked the bite of which meat was the worst, answered:—

"If you mean of wild beasts, it is the slender r; if tame, the flatterer."

Oyster War.—We learn from a gentleman just arrived from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, that a serious collision took place, a few days since, in the neighborhood of Drummondtown, between the crews of that section and a number of depredators from Philadelphia. The facts, as we learn them, are these: A fleet of some twenty boats from Philadelphia recently entered that Bay and commenced taking oysters from the Virginia banks with dredging machines, in direct violation of the known laws of the State, which prohibit that mode of taking oysters, under a penalty of \$250, and in open defiance of her local authorities. The people whose rights were thus invaded determined finally to take the matter in their own hands, and to drive the marauders from the country or aid the authorities in arresting them. Accordingly, five small boats were manned, armed with two pieces of cannon; thus prepared the Virginians came upon the Philadelphia fleet, and an engagement ensued, in which one oysterman was killed and a mast of one of their schooners cut away by a cannon shot. The fleet was then driven into the mouth of a creek, where the Virginians succeeded in taking ninety of the party prisoners, whom they conveyed to Drummondtown, in Accomac county, where they were lodged in jail. By some informality in the original warrant the legal proceedings were quashed, but the magistrates had issued a new process, and strenuous efforts were making to bring the aggressors to justice. In the course of the skirmish one of the Virginians was shot, the ball entering near the mouth and coming out at the side of the head, carrying away one of his ears. Our informant states that great excitement prevailed throughout the neighborhood of Drummondtown. —*Baltimore American.*

Queer Law.—A habeas corpus case, of considerable importance, has been creating some excitement in New Orleans. A large amount of stolen property having been attached by the rightful owners and handed over to them by the Clerk of the Court, the attorney for the defendant, a young man, and brother of the Judge of the Court, sued for his counsel fees, and the Judge ordered them to be paid out of the attached or stolen money. As this had been already returned, the Clerk refused to obey; whereupon the Judge threw him into prison, declaring that if any attorney should attempt to defend him he would incarcerate them both. The Clerk, however, employed able counsel, and sued out a writ of habeas corpus, which he had taken before another Court. The recusant was cited to appear, but as he did not show himself, the Clerk was discharged from custody. It was feared that the case would not end here, as the first gentleman of the long robe would send the Clerk to jail again as soon as he appeared at his post in Court. Much excitement was raised by this curious affair, and with reason.

From the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat.

A PRINCIPLE ESTABLISHMENT.

One of the Houses.—The elegant Mansion of Wm. R. Rensselaer, in the county of Rensselaer, about one mile from Albany, is advertised for sale.

The house is one of the most extensive ever erected in America. Its whole cost was \$140,000. The walls and ceilings are painted in pieces by Bragaldi, and the whole house is warmed by Perkins's hot water pipes. There are two miles of wrought iron pipes laid down in the house for the purpose. Attached to this house are extensive pleasure grounds, containing a variety of trees and shrubbery, and five miles of winding carriage road. The whole estate contains 500 acres, 300 of which is enclosed by a substantial board fence, thoroughly painted. The house stands on the bank of the Hudson, 200 feet above the river, and commands a view of unsurpassed beauty and extent. To a millionaire, who wishes for a palace ready made to his hand, this house of Beverwyck presents attractions not often found in America. The grounds can be kept up for \$2,500 per annum, and the whole establishment be supported in the true style for \$20,000 per annum. It is a great pity that such a superior seat so long remained untenanted; especially when it is considered that the price asked is only \$50,000.

Rogues will Mer.—The New Orleans Picayune relates that two rogues entered a house in that city, unknown to each other, and while both were pursuing their avocation noiselessly and in the dark, they accidentally came in contact. Each thinking he had "woken up" the lawful owner, a hard scuffle commenced, upsetting chairs and tables, and making such a tremendous racket that the proprietor was roused—he soon came to the scene of action with a candle, when the freebooters, discovering their mistake, made off, leaving all their plunder, and escaped.

Eloquence in high life are all the rage still in Cincinnati. The fashion has obtained such prevalence, that it is considered vulgar to have a formal wedding, surrounded by friends as in olden times. The girls there are so independent that they refuse to be given away, and therefore run away.

It costs as much to govern the city of New York one year, as it does the whole State of Pennsylvania for six. The Courier says there are sixteen States in the Union, which could have their aggregate expenses paid twice over by what it costs to govern the single city.

A Row in the Canada Legislature.—*Arrest of a Member.*—The bill to indemnify sufferers by the late rebellion, to the amount of nearly a million of dollars, has caused great excitement in Canada. In the Legislature, when the bill was under discussion, Mr. Blake, Solicitor General, applied the term "rebel" to Sir Allen McNab. The latter said it was a falsehood. Mr. Blake refused to retract. At this moment there was a great uproar in the galleries, and several ladies who were there, violated into the body of the House. Many members insisted that the galleries be cleared, so that the House should not be controlled by a mob. A fight was commenced between two individuals in the gallery, in which others seemed disposed to participate. The Speaker shouted order in vain, and was on the point of leaving the Chair, when the Sergeant-at-Arms and several of the members climbed into the galleries and cleared them. The next day, J. A. McDonald, the member from Kingston, was taken into custody, by order of the House, it is supposed, on the ground that he had despatched a hostile message to Mr. Blake.

We copy the following from the Wilmington Blue Hens' Chicken, of Friday last:

Disappointed.—It is rumored that a young gentleman, from Chester county, Pa., was sadly disappointed, in Brandywine Hundred, a short time since. It appears that a young man, lately married, was on a visit to Delaware, with his young wife, to see his parents, when by introduction, the young gentleman from Chester county mistook Mrs. for Miss, and became enamored with the young and beautiful bride. So great was the affection engendered from her personal and bewitching charms, that he determined to avail himself of the first opportunity to pay her a visit, and, accordingly, previous to leaving, he asked that he might be permitted to do so. She consented, and he was faithful to his promise. On Monday night last, he called at the public-house in the neighborhood, ordered his horse to be put away, and then called at her father's house, and inquired for the daughter, and was then informed of her marriage. With feelings of mortification and disappointment, he went to the public-house, ordered his horse, and was soon on his road towards home—soliloquizing to himself on his grievous disappointment. "It was a very unfortunate and disagreeable occurrence."

He will do.—Hon. Charles W. Bradley, formerly Secretary of State of Connecticut, has been appointed Consul of the United States for Amoy, China. Mr. Bradley is a regular printer—is an Episcopal Clergyman—and is said to be acquainted with sixteen different languages.

A Pair of Boots were discovered the other day, sticking up in the ice, in the Hudson River, near Sing Sing. They were found to be on the feet of a man who had laid in the water all night with his head downward, and what was the most natural thing in the world, he was found drowned.

A Powerful Lens.—By the use of a powerful lens, the sun's rays may be concentrated into a heat far exceeding that produced by other usual means. Dr. Draper, of New York, has one which will melt pebble stones, or cast iron, as easily as sealing wax is melted in a candle.

The Cholera at the South-west seems not to be at an end yet. The total number of deaths at Nashville, up to the 14th ult., was thirty-two. From the New Orleans papers of the 13th, we learn that eighty-six deaths from Cholera had occurred during the previous week.

The Legislature of the State of Delaware has passed an act, directing magistrates to arrest all free negroes who have no apparent means of support, and who are of idle and dissolute habits, and hire them out to service for a term not exceeding one year at a time.

The Present Winter.—Dr. Robbins, Librarian of the Hartford Athenaeum, (Conn.) now over 80 years of age, has kept a record of the weather from his youth up, and acknowledges that the present winter beats all former ones with in his recollection, for the extent of its coldness, as measured by the thermometer.

A Hard Law.—In Savannah, Geo., a merchant commencing business, has to deposit with the authorities of the city the sum of \$800. Should he fail in his merchandizing, he forfeits the \$800.

Snow and Cold in the South.—On the night of the 15th ult., there was a snow storm at New Orleans, which was quite an unusual kind of a visitation; and what is still more unusual, two persons were found dead, whose deaths had been caused by exposure to the cold!

The citizens of Pensacola (Fla.) were favored with a light fall of snow on the 16th ult., a thing unknown to many in that region.

Quick.—A telegraphic dispatch was put on the wires at Washington at six minutes after eight o'clock, and reached Cincinnati at six minutes before eight, coming through literally in "less than no time"—and reaching that city, as an Irishman would say, twelve minutes before it started!

Several mail dogs have visited Hagers town lately, and there is considerable alarm from the fact of a great many dogs having been bitten.

The Law of Divorce.—We cannot be too cautious how we endanger the stability and happiness of our social system and domestic firesides, by amending the laws relative to a divorce. One of our city members introduced a bill in the New York Legislature, which is to divorce a man and wife for insanity! and that, too, upon the certificate of a physician that it is a case of incurable insanity. Divorce may be granted for crime, but never for misfortune. The oath taken at the altar, to cherish and protect each other, stands unrepined in sickness and calamity. Think of a good and faithful wife, the mother of a large family, suddenly attacked by insanity, carried to the asylum. Her husband, forthwith taking out a bill of divorce against her, in consequence of this affliction! The same may be said of a husband. Look, however, at the dreadful consequences which may result from a man marrying again, and after a short time finding his wife has entirely recovered her reason. Let this clause be stricken from the bill; it is dangerous. —*N. Y. Star.*

Kissing to some Purpose.—A story has reached our ears, of a singular scheme for raising funds, which was hit upon and put in practice at a donation party held not more than a thousand miles off. It appears that some of the kissable ladies present actually allowed their sweet lips to be tasted at the rate of fifty cents a kiss—this being thought a suitable price for the privilege. If we are not misinformed, one gentleman of the party took five dollars' worth! —*Sandwich Observer.*

A Man Eaten by Rats.—The St. Louis Organ of the 8th ult., has a paragraph in its first column, stating that a man had been taken to the calaboose in that city, in a state of intoxication, and left alone during the night. He died, and when the body was found in the morning, it was more than half devoured by rats.

The Kaleidoscope of Life presents some strange combinations. One of these is a fact which we find stated in a Virginia paper, that in Kanawha county, in that State, four brothers and two sisters have married four sisters and two brothers. The first six were all children of the same parents, and this was also true of the six whom they married.

Emigrants to Liberia.—The Liberia packet sailed from Baltimore on Saturday week, with sixty-five colored emigrants, male and female, who go out under the auspices of the Colonization Society. The religious ceremonies which preceded their departure were very interesting.

Snow, hail and ice had, at the last accounts, covered the ground at New Orleans to the depth of an inch; being not very common visitors in that part of the world.

American Enterprise in Russia.—From a St. Petersburg correspondent of the Philadelphia North American we learn that a number of American machinists have taken the contract for constructing the immense bridge across the Neva. Among the most prominent in the enterprise is Mr. A. Eastwick, formerly of Philadelphia. It is not expected that the work can be finished till the year 1851. It will be the most magnificent structure of the kind in Europe.

Office seeking in France.—It is said that Louis Napoleon, since his election as President of the Republic, has received one hundred and forty thousand letters from Paris and the departments. Most of them contain applications for places of pecuniary relief.

The Sabbath.—We have it from an undoubted source that more than thirty Railroad Companies in this country do not run their cars on the sabbath, and that twelve of them have stopped within the past year.

Learning and Matrimony.—Of the one hundred and forty-two female teachers taken from New England to the West, in the last year, by the Board of Popular Education, only eight have got married. This is mentioned as a favorable indication for the school cause; but it is not at all calculated to enhance the estimate of western gallantry.

Intervention for the Pope.—A letter from Liverpool says that France, Spain, Austria, and other Catholic powers, are about to hold a Congress at Gaeta, to consult as to the measures which they will adopt to restore Pope Pius the Ninth to his throne.

A courteous Frenchman, in reply to the question why women were not admitted into the Chamber of Deputies, said, that to be a member it was requisite to be forty years old, and it was impossible to suppose that any lady could reach that unsexed age.

Accident at Wheeling.—The Wheeling Gazette of the 21st ult., states that during the firing of the cannon on the arrival of General Taylor, a young man had his left arm and the thumb of his right hand blown off, and dreadfully burnt in the face, by his premature discharge.

Paris escaped another revolution on the 29th Jan. The Garde Mobile, with the Socialists and Clubs, attempted an insurrection on a large scale, but the government discovered the plot in time to put it down. Gen. Changarnier called one hundred thousand troops to his aid, and threatened to fire upon any person who removed paving stones in the streets. The plot extended to the provinces.

Congress.

IN THE SENATE—Feb. 17.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, submitted the following report:

The committee appointed on the part of the Senate, jointly with the committee on the part of the House of Representatives, to wait on Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, and notify them of their election as President and Vice President of the U. States, report:

That they have performed the duty assigned them, and that the President elect, in accepting his acceptance of the office to which he had been chosen by the people, evinced emotions of the profoundest gratitude, and acknowledged his distrust of his ability to fulfil the expectations upon which their confidence was based, but gave assurances of a fixed purpose to administer the government for the benefit and advantage of the whole country.

In alluding to the fact to which his attention had been drawn, that the chairman of the committee represented a public body, a majority of whom were opposed in political opinion to the President elect, and accorded with that majority, he recognized in it the deference to the popular will constitutionally expressed, on which rests the strength and hope of the Republic, and he said that it was to have been expected from the Senate of the U. States.

He expressed an ardent wish that he might be able in any degree to assuage the fierceness of party, or temper with moderation the conflicts of those who are only divided as to the means of securing the public welfare.

He said, having been reminded that he was about to occupy the chair once filled by Washington, that he could hope to emulate him only in the singleness of the aims which guided the conduct of the man who had no parallel in history, and had no rival in the hearts of his countrymen.

In conclusion, he announced his readiness to take the oath of office on the 5th March proximo, at such hour and place as might be designated.

And the committee further report, that the Vice President, in signifying his acceptance of the office to which he had been chosen by the people, expressed the profound sensibility with which he received the announcement of his election, and said that, deeply impressed with the obligations which it imposed, and the distinguished honor it conferred, he should do injustice to his feelings if he failed to express his grateful thanks for the manifestation of confidence—that he should accept the office, conscious of his want of experience, and distrustful of his ability to discharge its duties, but with an anxious desire to meet the expectations of those who had so generously conferred it upon him.

Mr. Davis, in conclusion, submitted a resolution for the appointment of a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the President elect on the 5th March next, which was unanimously adopted, and the Vice President appointed Messrs. Reverdy Johnson, Jefferson Davis and John Davis as that committee.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26, 1849.

In the Senate, this morning, Mr. Johnson, from the select committee to whom were referred the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, in relation to the subject of slavery, and that part of the Governor's Message which related to the same subject, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Resolutions relative to Slavery in New Mexico and California.

Whereas, By recent treaty stipulations between the United States and Mexico, two provinces, formerly belonging to, and within the jurisdiction of the latter Government, were ceded to, and acquired by the United States, and

Whereas, By the Constitution and laws of the United States, the power and duty of providing territorial governments for the newly acquired provinces, devolve upon the American Congress, and

Whereas, This new acquisition and new responsibility have engendered sectional strife between the friends of freedom and of free labor upon one side, and the advocate of slavery extension upon the other, therefore,

Resolved, That we the Representatives of the People of Pennsylvania, being firm in our adherence to the Federal Constitution—in its concessions and compromises—and yielding cheerful obedience to the legally constituted authorities of the land, do hereby enter our solemn protest against the further extension of human slavery.

Resolved, That the cherished principles of freedom, the spirit of the age, and of an enlightened policy, and the dictates of patriotism and philanthropy alike forbid any further enlargements of the area of human bondage.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby requested to vote at all times and under all circumstances, in favor of extending the principles of the ordinance of 1787, to the newly acquired territories.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Executive of the several States of the Union.

After some debate, the preamble and resolutions were adopted by an almost unanimous vote—Messrs. Overfield and Potteiger, alone voting in the negative.

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Whereas, This new acquisition and new responsibility have engendered sectional strife between the friends of freedom and of free labor upon one side, and the advocate of slavery extension upon the other, therefore,

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After some debate, the preamble and resolutions were adopted by an almost unanimous vote—Messrs. Overfield and Potteiger, alone voting in the negative.

NOTICE.

Estate of Susan Causton, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of SUSAN CAUSTON, deceased, late of Straban township, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB CASSAT, Esq.
Feb. 26.
The House & Lot in Hunterstown, lately occupied by the deceased, is for Rent from the 1st of April next. Apply to the Executor.

NOTICE.

THE account of GEORGE W. LILLY, Assignee of the estate and effects of JAMES COLGAN, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and said Court has appointed the Third Monday of April next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

JOHN PICKING, Prothy.
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 26, 1849.

NOTICE.

THE second and final account of JOHN J. JONES and CHRISTIAN OVERHOLZER, Trustees of WILLIAM MCCREARY, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County; and said Court has appointed Monday the 16th day of April next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

JOHN PICKING, Prothy.
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 26, 1849.

NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Grove, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of PETER GROVE, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call with him on or before the last day of March, and settle the same; and those who have any claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN HOSTETTER, Secy. Esq.
Feb. 19.

DAQUERREOTYPES.

D. B. BARNES & Co. WILL remain in Gettysburg a few days for the purpose of supplying those who wish, with elegant LIKENESSES. They will be warranted in all respects to be perfect likenesses, and indelible.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to examine specimens at the room under the Hall of the "Society of Temperance." Feb. 19.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to me, of long standing, either by note or book account, will please call and settle the same on or before the first day of April next.

GEORGE ARNOLD.
Feb. 3.

PLAINFIELD NURSERIES.

Near Petersburg, (York Springs), Adams County, Pa.

At this Establishment all of the approved FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES can be procured. The list of kinds embraces all the finest varieties in the country. From these Nurseries a great number of Orchards have been planted in parts of this State, Maryland and Virginia, and the fruit fully tested. There are in cultivation near 200 varieties of the Apple, and about 100 of the Peach, and also an excellent assortment of Plums, Apricots, Prunes, Gages, Nectarines, Pears, Cherries, and Quinces, together with Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., &c.

There is a full supply of the largest sized Trees for the coming Spring-planting of Apple Peach, and all the fine fruits—all of which I will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to plant can be furnished with Catalogues, from which to make their selections, by personal application, or through the Post office.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.
Feb. 12.

FOR RENT.

From the first day of April next, THE TAVERN STAND, KNOWN AS THE "FRANKLIN HOUSE,"

On the North side of the Public Square, Gettysburg, formerly kept by Wm. McClellan, Esq. and lately by T. McCosh—ALSO,

A STORE ROOM, in the West Corner of said Tavern, and an OFFICE, suitable for an Attorney, in the East Corner. Apply to

Dec. 25.

Wanted by the Subscriber

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day associated with himself his two sons, JAMES F. and HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK, in the mercantile business, which will be hereafter conducted under the firm of

S. Fahnestock & Sons.

I hereby tender my thanks to the public generally for the liberal encouragement extended towards me, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors to the new firm.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

All persons indebted to me will please call and settle their accounts, as I must have my business closed without delay.

Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849.

THE undersigned hereby inform the public that they have the

Largest and Best Selected Stock of

GOODS in the County.

and hope by selling cheap, and attending to business, to have a continuance of the public favor.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,

JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK,

HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849.

HURRAH FOR CALIFORNIA!

THE GOLD

IN CALIFORNIA, or the Wealth that is to be obtained in that country, as we are told, are topics of a small matter, when compared with the "precious metals" that can be obtained in a direct way, in Adams County, without digging for it, or undergoing the fatigue of a long and dangerous voyage. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." If you wish to test it, call at the

One Price and Cash Clothing and Variety Store of

MARCUS SAMSON.

Opposite the BANK, Gettysburg,

who returned from the City on the 15th inst. with his fourth stock of WINTER GOODS, this season. Persons who have purchased from him this winter have admitted that he sells clothing cheaper than they have ever bought any where before; and the fact that he has returned the fourth time this season with a large stock of clothing, shows plainly that he sells a great many, and that, too, very low and with small profits. This is no idle talk of the Printer, because he is paid for his advertisement. It is the truth, and therefore we say you can obtain, or rather save, the "precious metals," by purchasing from him, without going to California. Any person can satisfy himself of the fact by giving him a call.

The assortment embraces every thing in the way of Boys' and Men's wear, fine and superfine Tweed, Cassinets, Cassimere, Cashmere, and CLOTH COATS, CLOAKS and PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassinets, plain and fancy VESTS; caps, cravats, wrappers, shirts, bosoms, suspenders, gloves, stockings, &c. Also, a large variety of fancy articles, jewelry, spectacles, perfumery, combs, razors, purses, umbrellas, guitar strings, India Rubber Coats, &c.

The subscriber thanks his friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Jan. 20.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. M. Stevenson,

TAKING advantage of another reduction in the prices of goods, has brought to this place

The Cheapest Assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.,

EVER OFFERED TO THIS PUBLIC.

To particularize is unnecessary—his stock is full. Purchasers are requested to call and "examine the goods," assured that it will be to their advantage.

Country Produce of all kinds wanted.

Oct. 30.

NEW GOODS AT THE OLD STAND.

George Arnold

HAS just returned from Philadelphia with a large stock of FRESH GOODS—among which are

Cloths, Cassinets, Jeans,

CORDS & FLANNELS (very cheap.)

Plaid, Striped, & Plain Alpaca,

CASHMERES, MUSLIN DE LAINES,

Plaid, Striped and Plain Cloths, Cash-

meres, &c. for Ladies' Cloaks,

English & French Merinos, Para-

matta Cloths, &c.

Lots of CALICOES and GINGHAMS, the best yet offered for the price.

A large lot of DOMESTIC GOODS and CARPETING, very cheap; also a large stock of

FRESH GROCERIES,

all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be obtained at any other establishment.

We do not throw out a few leading articles at cost, as a bait, calculating to make up on something else. But our prices are uniform, and we make no misrepresentations knowingly, in reference to the kind or quality of the goods we sell. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

P. S.—A few STOVES remaining on hand—very cheap.

Dec. 11.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATWAY'S.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also Woodcock's and Withers' also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the nearest fits and best work will be made.

Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8.

LADIES' LACE

The prettiest Calicoes, Gingham, &c. in town, are to be found at STEVENSON'S. Go and see them.

WM. E. McCREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

D. McCONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased.

He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. McConaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He makes arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

LATELY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, Joux Reed, Esq. of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.

April 10.

INK! INK! INK!

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of HARRISON'S

Columbian Inks,

to which he invites the attention of purchasers. They are put up in 1 ounce, 2 ounce, 4 ounce, 8 ounce, and 1 pint bottles, each containing the full quantity indicated by the label. They are warranted not to mould under any circumstances in any climate.

BLACK INK.

This Ink flows freely, and has a fine gloss.

BLUE INK.

This Ink possesses the properties of great brilliancy and beauty, of color and fluidity, and, unlike other blue inks, is not liable to deposit its color.

RED INK.

This Ink has a brilliant crimson Red, and improves in brilliancy on the paper.

For permanence of color, these inks fully equal, if not surpass all others; for when the color is once set on the paper, it will remain unchanged for ages. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

KELLER KURTZ.

Also by Jacob Martin, Oxford; Wm. Bittiger, Abbotstown; Dr. Kaufman, Petersburg; J. Brinkhoff, Millerstown; Henry Schriver, Littlestown; John Burkholder, Bendersville.

Dec. 4.

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Worsdell's Vegetable Restorative Pills

HAVE been gradually but surely coming into favor, among the families of this County for some years past. They have done this entirely through their great worth as a FAMILY MEDICINE. Agencies have been appointed, but no pulling and hauling such as is resorted to by quacks to sell their medicine has been done. The Pills are offered for sale and have and will continue to be sold by all the principal storekeepers. The proprietors claim for their Medicine the following advantages over all others—viz: They are PURELY VEGETABLE. They are CERTAIN TO OPERATE. Their operation is free from all PAIN. They can be used with equal benefit by the YOUNGEST INFANT and the STRONGEST MAN—their efficacy in Frer's, Coughs, Headaches, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chloroform, &c., has been proved upon thousands. They are a Certain Cure for Worms. The proprietors possess a certificate from a gentleman in St. Louis who was cured of a TAPE WORM by the use of them.

Try them—they will not fail.

Travelling agent for the State of Pennsylvania—CHARLES P. ANGE. For sale, price 25 cents a box, containing FIFTY PILLS, with full directions, by the following Agents in Adams County:

S. S. FORNER, Gettysburg; LILLY & RILEY, New Oxford; SWEENING & BA, Littlestown; A. E. WRIGHT, Bendersville; J. S. HOLLINGER, Heidlersburg; W. R. STEWART, Pottsville.

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Dec. 5.

NOTICE.

Estate of Martin Carbaugh, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of MARTIN CARBAUGH, sen. of Franklin township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons having claims or demands against said estate, to present them for settlement without delay; and all persons indebted to said deceased, are hereby requested to call and make immediate payment.

F. G. HOFFMAN, Adm'r.

Jan. 22.

PAY UP.

IN consequence of the loss sustained by recent fire, in connection with other demands against the subscriber, he is compelled to call upon those indebted to him for immediate payment. He therefore, knowing himself to be indebted to me by note or book account, will be expected to call and settle the same without delay; otherwise they will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

Those who have engaged to furnish WOOD on account, are desired to do so immediately. If not delivered soon, the Cash will be required.

THOMAS WARREN.

Dec. 4.

Shepherd's Sarsaparilla

IS a compound preparation, for the cure of Diseases of the Blood, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, &c. &c. There being 32 doses in a bottle, which costs only 75 cents, it is the cheapest and best medicine now in use. Most of the Cough preparations cost from fifty cents to one dollar per bottle, and contain only from 10 to 15 doses. This Sarsaparilla is effectual in its operation, and does not vomit or purge. Shepherd's Cough Candy, for Coughs, Colds, &c. Price 125 cents per package. For sale by the Proprietors Agent, KELLER KURTZ.

May 1.

FREIGHTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of

Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of

all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Quay.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20.

Approved Unanimously.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN PILLS

IT is not our wish to trifle with the health of the community. We desire to be governed by a sacred regard to truth in whatever is here stated in relation to this extraordinary medicine; and it is this feeling of sincerity and good faith which prompts us again and again to call attention to it. We believe that no article has ever been discovered that has conferred a greater amount of benefit on the community, and the more it is known the better it is appreciated.

Save Your Doctor's Bills.

Thousands of dollars of doctor's bills have been saved by the use of this medicine, and there is little doubt that if it were more generally resorted to than it is, sickness would in most cases be prevented.

New York, April 17, 1848.

This is to certify that I have used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in my family for more than four years, and, as a family medicine, believe them the best in the world. During that period, I have had no occasion for a physician, though my daughter and wife have been very low several times.

WILSON TREADWELL, *Livingston St.*

Nervous Debility—Loss of Energy.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills speedily and permanently restore the declining powers of the human body. This may at first be doubted, but no fact is better established.—Those who use the Sarsaparilla Sarsaparilla for this purpose, overlook, in doing so, a medicine far less expensive and more effectual.

Clymer, Chautauque Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1848.

Dr. Wm. Wright—Sir: For the last three or four years I had been gradually running down, and finally became so weak that I was unable to perform my usual labor. I was advised to try your Indian Vegetable Pills, and I am gratified to state that by the use of three or four boxes I began to feel like myself again, and am now thoroughly cured.

From my own experience I can commend your Pills to the afflicted, with confidence that they will be found a medicine of great efficacy and value.

Yours truly,

JOHN CLEVELAND.

Well Spoken of by All!

Angellia, *Albany Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1848.*
Dr. Wright, Philadelphia—Sir:

I am at a loss to express with words what has been said in praise of your Indian Vegetable Pills. All that I have said to, without exception, speak very highly of them. I have acted as your Agent here for the last two years, and have frequently used the Pills myself. I can speak from experience on the subject, and can cordially recommend them to my acquaintances, and to the public in general.

Respectfully yours,

ISRAEL N. HOWE.

Let it be remembered that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are prepared with special reference to the laws governing the human body.—Consequently, they are always useful, always effective in rooting out disease. Every family should keep them at hand.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

Remember, that the original and only genuine INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have a written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

The genuine is for sale by J. M. STEVENSON, sole agent for Gettysburg; and by agents in all parts of the State.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race St. Phila. 288 Greenwich St. N. Y., and 198 Tremont St. Boston.

Jan. 29.

PICTORIAL BROTHER JONATHAN

at KURTZ'S Bookstore, only 125 cents, or to clubs of Ten \$1.00. Send in your orders early.

Dec. 5.

Domestic Industry is the Wealth of Nations.

Fresh Assortment of

HATS.

THE subscriber has a good assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS, which he is prepared to sell at 1 to 2 lower than heretofore, and even lower than they are regularly retailed at in the cities.

A good fur Hat, warranted, \$1 00
Fine Silk do., fur body, 2 00
Nine Nutria do., 3 00
Fine Monterey do., 1 00
Russia do., 2 00
Moleskin, extra quality, 52 50 to 4 00
Fine Russia Hats and other kinds low.—

The public are invited to call and satisfy themselves.</



GETTYSBURG:

Monday, March 5, 1849.

The Annual Discourse before the Bible Society of Pennsylvania College and Theological Seminary, will be delivered by Rev. ROBERT GRANT, in the Associate Reformed Church, on Sabbath next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Judgeship.
We are requested by D. M. Snyser, Esq., to say, that the reports in circulation in various parts of this Judicial District, that he has withdrawn as a candidate for nomination as President Judge to succeed Judge INYSE, is totally destitute of foundation, and is a sheer fabrication.

Mr. Snyser desires us to say that he has never thought of declining in favor of any body, but will leave the matter entirely in the hands of his friends and the appointing power.

The other papers in the District, both in York and Adams, will confer a favor by copying this article.

Sarvina's Union Magazine, for March, is on our table. It has 64 pages of letter-press printing, on extra fine paper, 2 superb mezzotint engravings, one tinted engraving, colored Fashion Plate, besides 8 other varied illustrations. The contents are entirely original.

Among the writers we observe the names of Frederika Bremer, N. P. Willis, Dr. Bethune, Mrs. Kirkland, &c.

We will with pleasure forward the names of any of our friends desiring to subscribe. By an arrangement with the publishers, we are enabled to offer a copy of the magazine, and a copy of the "SENTINEL" for one year, for \$4.

The BROTHER JONATHAN, for the 4th of March, has been placed on our table by KLEIN KURTZ, who has it for sale at his Bookstore. It is quite an interesting article, and worth more than he asks for it. Many of the likenesses of the individuals in the Inauguration scene are striking.

Some strong resolutions in opposition to the extension of Slavery, which passed the Senate of this State on Monday last, will be found in the preceding page.

Wm. M. Snyser, Esq., of Littlestown, has been appointed by the Governor of Virginia, Commissioner for that State, to take acknowledgments of Deeds, &c. in Pennsylvania.

The Hanover Spectator states that our enterprising townsman, Mr. Joux L. TATE, has obtained the contract for carrying the mail between Baltimore and Carlisle, via Hanover, and that it is his intention to run two-horse coaches on the road.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Snyser, of the Senate, for the Auditor General's Communication relative to the Banks and Savings Institutions of the Commonwealth, from which we extract the following:

BANK OF GETTYSBURG—Nov. 18, 1848.

To Capital stock, \$123,873 00
Bank notes in circulation, 123,845 00
Bank notes under act 4th May, 1841, 17,137 00

Due to other banks, 2,935 52
Due to depositors, 24,421 74
Dividends unpaid, 6,181 20
Discounts received and rents, 821 03
Contingent fund, 11,550 91

By Bills discounted, 325,768 52
Specie—silver and gold, 45,128 13
Notes of other banks, 5,435 59
Due from other banks, 5,632 21
Judgments, 71,133 56
Real estate, 21,979 25
Expenses, 9 50

Stocks, (including State, under act 4th May, 1841,) 35,355 00
Domestic creditors' certificate, 3,853 73
Bonds and costs of suits, 24,282 26

Dividend of 3 per cent declared May 2, 1848. Do. 3 per cent declared Nov. 7, 1848.

An Affair at Chambersburg.
On Monday night last, the offices of the Treasurer and Commissioners in the Court-house at Chambersburg, were broken open, and some of the dockets and other papers destroyed and mutilated, and one carried off. There appears to be some difficulty in the settlement of the accounts of the late Treasurer, and suspicion having been fixed on him, he was arrested and held to bail in \$2,500.

Counterfeit Relief.
The Philadelphia Sun says, that Relief notes, of the denomination of one dollar, have been altered to two dollar notes, and so ingeniously executed as to pass readily. The fraudulent notes may be detected by a careful examination.

The examination in the case of Mr. MILLER, charged with the murder of his family at Hempstead, Long Island, and firing his house, has resulted in his acquittal, not the least evidence appearing to convict him of the charge.

The dwelling house of Mr. CRUSER, at Rossville, Staten Island, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Friday night week, and Mr. CRUSER, and wife, and a man who was lodging there, perished in the flames!

The President of the French Republic, Louis Napoleon, is a bachelor. The Princess Demidoff, daughter of Jerome Bonaparte, who married one of the richest nobles in Prussia ten years ago, is now in Paris, and will probably do the honors of the President's house. At a ball recently given by Mr. Berger, she wore diamonds in her hair worth \$200,000.

Ages of Public Men.
Mr. Clay is now 71. Messrs. Calhoun, Van Buren and Webster, were born in the same year, 1782, and are now 67. Gen. Cass is 66. Gen. Taylor is 64.

The President.

This day, Gen. TAYLOR, the President elect, and Mr. FILLMORE, the Vice President elect, will take the oath of office, and enter upon their duties. The ceremony will be an imposing one. Washington was crowded to its full days ago, and it is said that every house, public and private, in the city, and for four miles round, will be full on the 5th. Ladies from all parts of the U. States have been coming, and the inauguration, it is said, will be attended by more ladies than have ever before been seen in Washington on any occasion. The fête to-night will be a brilliant affair.

Gen. Cass reached Washington on Tuesday night, to take his seat in the new Senate to-day. He is in fine health.

President Polk was to leave the White House on Saturday evening, and is to leave Washington to-morrow with his lady for their home in Tennessee. The Secretary of the Treasury (Walker) accompanies them as far as New Orleans.

The Washington Whig says that the society of Washington is about to part with one of its brightest ornaments, in the person of President Polk's amiable and accomplished lady. She will carry with her the esteem and good wishes of the whole community for the amenity which distinguished her administration of the White House.

Gov. JONES was at Washington a few days ago, on a visit to Gen. Taylor, by his special invitation. He has returned to Harrisburg, quite pleased, says the Telegraph, with his interview with the General. The President elect expressed himself unequivocally in favor of those measures of national policy that Pennsylvania has ever cherished.

A rumor having been prevalent that Gov. Johnston would likely become a member of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet, the Telegraph takes occasion to say, that the Governor has never entertained any such idea, and would not leave his present position to accept of any office in the gift of the President.

Election of Judges.
On Wednesday last, the joint resolution providing for an amendment of the Constitution, so as to render the Judiciary of the Commonwealth elective, passed to a third reading in the Senate of this State, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Boas, Brawley, Brooke, Crabbs, Cunningham, Forsyth, Hugus, Johnson, Lawrence, Lewis, Mason, Matthias, McCaslin, Rich, Richards, SADDLER, Sankey, Savery, Small, Snyser, Streett, Stine—22.

Nays—Messrs. Best, Drum, Frick, Ives, King, Konigsmacher, Overfield, Pottinger, Street, Darsie, Speaker—10.

The bill finally passed the Senate on Thursday, 21 to 8.

In the House of Representatives of this State, on Friday week, the Speaker presented a communication from Andrew Mehaffy, Esq., of Lancaster, proposing to lease from the State the Motive Power on the Columbia and Philadelphia Railway for the period of ten years, he paying to the State eight per cent. on its valuation.

An important amendment to the bill re-chartering the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, has been adopted by the Senate—yeas 18, nays 13. It is in the shape of a new section, and reads as follows:

Sec. 4. And any Bank or Savings Institution, that shall hereafter pay out, exchange or receive, except for special deposit, or in payment of debts, any note, the circulation of which is, or may hereafter be prohibited by law, shall suffer the penalty of forfeiture of its charter.

Relief Notes.
A bill authorizing the Banks to re-issue the Relief currency, passed a final reading in the Senate on Wednesday, 17 to 14.

At a meeting in Baltimore on Wednesday evening, subscriptions were raised to the amount of \$401,000, to make a railroad from York to Harrisburg, being \$1,000 more than required, and resolutions were adopted directing the executive committee to proceed with the surveys, estimates, &c.

A violent storm commenced at Norfolk on yesterday week, and continued until Tuesday. The waves were overboard and the wind blew down several houses. Serious damage is apprehended along the coast.

California.
On Tuesday night, the bill for the establishment of a Territorial Government in California, passed the House of Representatives of the U. States, by a vote of 133 to 57, with the Wilmot Proviso annexed.

Every Man his own Patent Agent.
Messrs. & Co., publishers of the "Scientific American," have favored us with a pamphlet containing the Patent Laws of the United States, together with all the forms necessary for applying for a Patent, information in regard to filing caveats, with remarks on its uses, etc., amount of fee required at the Patent Office, and every other information that is necessary to instruct a person in making his own applications.

Price 12 cents single, or 12 cents for a dozen. Address Messrs. & Co., New York.

The ship *Levant*, about to sail from Philadelphia for Calcutta, has on board the frame of ten houses, a bunch thirty feet long, eight boxes of smaller dimensions, and the hull, cabin, and boiler, engine, and propeller of steam boat belonging to the Pacific Adventurers' Association, whose members from the great bulk of her forty-nine passengers. Two entire families go out, comprising two females and eight children.

At the late opening of the English Parliament, it was remarked that the costume of the females present was a return to the style in the reign of George II. Satins and brocades were universal.

At Frankfort, Ky., when Gen. Taylor was on his way to Washington, the ladies of that place presented him with a magnificent Bible and the Constitution of the United States, bound in the same volume. The General made some very interesting remarks on its reception.

Licensed Taverns in the State.

We have been furnished with the annexed lists of taxable inhabitants in the State, with the number of licensed taverns in each county, showing also the average of taxables to each licensed house in the several counties. The table is an interesting one, but in comparing the averages, it must be borne in mind that in many counties on the great lines of travel, a greater number is required than in others in which there is no such travel. In the county of Adams, it will be seen, there are 49 licensed houses, or one to every 122 inhabitants. The average in the whole State is about one to every 115 taxables:

Counties.	Taxables.	Taverns.	Average.
Adams	5,497	49	122
Allegheny	23,111	212	109
Armstrong	6,442	35	184
Beaver	7,508	36	203
Bedford	5,655	29	195
Berks	16,645	223	75
Blair	4,799	21	229
Bradford	8,329	47	178
Bucks	12,575	125	100
Butler	6,792	53	128
Cambria	3,408	30	114
Carbon	5,187	29	179
Centre	6,046	27	224
Chester	15,505	51	304
Clearfield	4,609	27	170
Clinton	2,571	5	514
Columbia	2,300	10	230
Crawford	6,731	69	112
Cumberland	7,951	49	160
Dauphin	8,668	70	124
Delaware	6,291	69	91
Elk	4,981	28	178
Erie	6,653	3	220
Fayette	7,833	46	170
Franklin	7,773	no return.	
Greene	8,912	61	146
Huntingdon	4,314	22	196
Indiana	5,785	27	215
Jefferson	2,308	13	177
Junata	2,850	21	135
Lancaster	50,551	288	71
Lebanon	6,690	47	142
Lehigh	6,861	111	62
Luzerne	10,935	63	163
Lycoming	5,227	54	104
McKean	1,160	8	143
Mercer	9,420	36	262
Mifflin	3,298	16	206
Monroe	2,765	55	50
Montgomery	13,052	126	104
Northampton	8,538	190	45
Northumberland	4,458	45	99
Perry	5,141	37	139
Philadelphia	64,380	574	112
Pike	1,189	35	31
Potter	1,162	3	387
Schoeykill	12,680	169	73
Somerset	4,987	80	63
Sullivan	839	no return, a new co.	
Susquehanna	5,715	39	146
Tioga	4,920	29	171
Union	6,185	50	124
Yanango	3,914	21	186
Warren	2,943	22	131
Washington	9,832	42	234
Wayne	3,785	46	82
Westmoreland	10,656	51	194
Wyoming	2,187	15	146
York	14,083	117	120
	460,926	3892	

\$250 Reward!
We understand that Mr. D. ZIEGLER has offered a reward of \$50, additional to the \$200 offered by the Town Council, for the detection of the incendiary, who fired his stable on the evening of the 22d ult.

Slander.
The bachelor editor of the Boston Bee, in speaking of the domestic duties of females, says there are hundreds of ladies in that city who know not how the apple gets into the heart of a dumpling.

Advertising.
A young man in New York, advertised for a wife. In less than two hours eighteen married men sent in word that he might have theirs. Conubial bliss, in that village, must be at a discount, we think.

Critical Operation.
A child had a needle taken from its stomach last week, in Patterson township, Schuylkill county, Pa. Experiencing much pain in the region of the abdomen, a physician was consulted, who concluded from the symptoms that the child must have swallowed a needle. It having worked to the lower extremity of the bowels, it was found that an operation upon that part would affect the child—therefore the needle had to be brought to the region of the navel, which was done by pressing the stomach of the child, and when brought to that place it was extracted without pain, the child being under the influence of ether. The operation was performed by Dr. Knobel.

Extent of the Union.
The Cincinnati Atlas says, that from the Easternmost town in the United States, last port, Maine, via the St. Lawrence, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to Arizona, in Oregon, the distance by the travelled route is 4,517 miles. From the Madawaska, in Maine, by the Atlantic route, via New York, Washington, New Orleans and Galveston, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, 2,923. From New York to the head of Lake Superior, via Detroit and Mackinac, 1,555 miles; thence down the Mississippi, to the Gulf of Mexico is 1,824 miles.

The Public Ledger, speaking of the bill now before the Legislature, to commute the sentence of death to imprisonment for life, truly says that "so far attempts to get rid of hangar have not with little favor in our Legislature; the members, doubtless, supposing there is more virtue in a rope than in prison walls to deter murder. In New Hampshire and in Massachusetts, hanging has become a rare spectacle, imprisonment being substituted. So far, the experiment has proved successful."

In 1835, only thirteen years ago, there were not 5,000 white inhabitants between Lake Michigan and the Pacific ocean! Now there are nearly a million.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour, - - - 4 75 to 4 81
Wheat, - - - 1 02 to 1 10
Rye, - - - 58 to 60
Corn, - - - 44 to 50
Oats, - - - 27 to 30
Cloverseed, - - - 4 25 to 4 37
Red Cattle, - - - 6 00 to 8 00

Postscript.

Resignation of Hon. J. Cooper.

SPECIAL ELECTION.
Mr. COOPER on Saturday last resigned his membership in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and the Speaker has issued his writ for a special election to be held on the 21st inst. See Advertisement. This is an expense which might have been spared the County—but as it is ordered, we must, of course, elect.

The Cabinet.
Public rumor at Washington appears to have settled down upon the following gentlemen as to compose Gen. Taylor's Cabinet. We shall probably know certainly to-morrow.

Secretary of State—JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware.
Secretary of the Treasury—WM. M. MERRITT, of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of War—G. W. CRAWFORD, of Georgia.

Secretary of the Navy—ABBOTT LAWRENCE, of Massachusetts.
Postmaster General—THOMAS LIXNE, of Ohio.
Minister General—WM. B. FRANKLIN, of Virginia.

Gen. TAYLOR dined with President Polk on Thursday, in company with a large number of other invited guests. This interchange of courtesies between the outgoing and the incoming Chief Magistrate is highly honorable.

JAMES G. REED, Esq. will be warmly supported by many friends, as a Candidate for the Legislature, at the Election on the 21st inst., for the unexpired term of Hon. J. COOPER.

MARRIED.
On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. E. V. Gehart, Mr. JOHN ZELLERS, to Miss ROSANNA MARY, daughter of Benjamin Schriver, Esq.—all of this borough.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. COLUMBUS WASHINGTON TAYLOR, to Miss BERTHA HELLER—both of Menallen township.

On the 1st inst. by the same, Mr. WILLIAM J. WALKER, of Petersburg, (Y. S.) to Miss ELIZABETH J., daughter of Mr. Samuel Cook, of Bendersville.

On Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Anrand, Mr. HENRY APPERMAN, to Miss ELIZA HOFFMAN—both of this county.

At Hanover, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Sechler, Mr. JOHN CULBERTSON, to Miss JULIA, daughter of the late Capt. Francis Leas.

DIED.
On Thursday evening last, of apoplexy, Mrs. CATHERINE NEWMAN, consort of Mr. David Newman, South Mountain, in the 66th year of her age.

On the 28th ult. Mrs. EYE CATHERINE BUCHANAN, of Menallen township, aged 86 years 6 months and 1 day.

On the 18th ult. of consumption, Mrs. CHRISTINA KEPNER, wife of Joseph Kepner, Esq. of Berwick township, aged 47 years 5 months and 12 days.

On the 19th ult. of consumption, Mrs. CHRISTINA YON, of Hamilton township, aged 46 years.

In Lee county, Iowa, on the 2d of February, Mr. Joux Wilson, formerly of Gettysburg, aged 51 years.

PROCLAMATION.
NOTICE is hereby given to the qualified voters of Adams county, that, in pursuance of a Writ from the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, a

SPECIAL ELECTION
for one Member to represent the County of Adams in the House of Representatives, in the room of James Cooper, will be held on

Wednesday the 21st inst.
between the hours of 9 and 7 o'clock, at the several Election Districts in Adams County.

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.
March 5, 1849.

NEW & FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.
AT PUBLIC SALE.

I INTEND to sell my entire stock of NEW FURNITURE, at my Ware-room, in Chambersburg Street, Gettysburg.

On Friday the 23d day of March, inst., commencing precisely at 10 o'clock.

Persons commencing house-keeping, and others desirous of procuring good and fashionable New Furniture, will find it to be to their interest to attend, as there will be a very large variety of the different articles of furniture to be sold.

I will specify some of the principal articles, to wit:

Eighteen Mahogany-front Bureaus, Walnut, Cherry & Maple do.
One Mahogany Secretary.
One Mahogany Writing Bureau.
Two Mahogany Centre Tables.
Mahogany Wash-stands.
Pepper do.

Nine Ladies' Workbenches.
Sixteen Cherry Dining and Breakfast Tables.
Candle-stands, Dough-trays, Chests, Twelve Corner Cupboards, together with Bedsteads, and a variety of Chairs.

Prices—All sums of seven dollars and under, Cash; on 10 days above seven, a credit of five months will be given.

DAVID HENRY.
Gettysburg, March 5.

THORNDALE SEMINARY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Under the care of the Misses BARNIE, At their residence near Taneytown, Carroll Co., Md., 27 miles from Baltimore.

THE Course of Instruction comprises the usual branches of an English Education, with Needlework. The pupils have the advantage of daily association with the family, and are under their constant care and supervision. Particular attention is given to religious instruction—the study of the Scriptures forming a part of the regular exercises of the school. Mathematics taught by Mr. Rogers Birnie.

The Summer Session commences on the first Wednesday of May, and terminates on the first Wednesday of October. The Winter Session on the first Wednesday of November, and terminates on the first Wednesday of April.

Boarding and Tuition for pupils over 12 years, per session, \$50 00
" " " " under 12 years, 50 00

The above payable in advance.
Music, and use of Piano, per session, 25 00
Drawing and Painting, " 10 00
French, " 5 00
Use of Library, " 50

Pupils will be received at any time, but not for a shorter period than one session. The number being limited, a notice of two months is required before the removal of a scholar.

REV. DR. J. JONES, Richmond, Va.
" R. J. BRACKENRIDGE, Lexington, Ky.
" JOSEPH SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.
" J. C. WARREN, Gettysburg, Pa.
" J. C. BACKUS, Baltimore.
" J. G. HANSEN, Baltimore.
" JACOB BRILLIANT, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. JOHN RIMOUR, Annapolis.
RICHARD PORTS, Esq. Frederick.
March 5.

Turnpike Election.
The stockholders of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified, that an Election will be held at the house of Geo. Jakes, Esq., in Abbottstown, on Thursday the 15th of March, inst., between the hours of 12 o'clock, M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to elect one President, Six Managers, and a Treasurer of said Company.

CHAS. WEISER, Secy.
March 5.

In the matter of the intended
application of JOHN M. EGGE, of the town of Petersburg, in Huntington township, Adams county, for License to keep a Public House in said town—an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Huntington township, Adams county, being well acquainted with JOHN M. EGGE, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

W. R. Stewart, Henry Jacobs,
W. M. Kettlewell, J. M. Howe,
Harman Wierman, Wm. Mundorf,
Joseph Wierman, Wm. H. Webb,
Albert Wolford, Howard Miller,
James Wilson, John How,
Samuel Latsbaw, Alfred Miller.

March 5.

In the Matter of the intended
application of DAVID GOODYEAR, of Franklin township, Adams county, for License to keep a Public House in said township—being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with DAVID GOODYEAR, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

James Russell, J. K. Wilson,
Jacob Hartman, James M'Callough,
John Hartman, Hamilton Silk, Jr.,
E. D. Newman, David Newman,
John M'Kendrick, Andrew Clark,
John Lippincott, John Dillon,
Moses Smith, John D. Becker.

March 5.

In the matter of the intended
application of CHARLES MYERS, of the town of Bendersville, in Menallen township, Adams county, for License to keep a Public House in said town—being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the township of Menallen aforesaid, being personally acquainted with CHARLES MYERS, the above named petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed, do hereby certify that such house is necessary to accommodate the public, and that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers. We therefore beg leave to recommend him for a license agreeably to his petition.

Edmund Peart, Jacob B. Meale,
John A. Hutton, Henry Peter,
Jacob Bosman, John Meads,
George Thomas, John Knicker,
Frederick Wolf, Jonas Rauersohn,
Michael Dietrich, Thomas Blocher.

From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday.

Our readers will be glad to learn that Gen. Taylor has been, by a day or two of repose, quite restored from the effects both of the accident which he met with on his route hither, and of the fatigue of his long journey: so much so, that, besides receiving yesterday a large number of visitors of both sexes, he paid a formal visit to President Polk, by whom he was most courteously received, and with whom he exchanged the respectful greetings due from each to the other in their respective situations. We have reason to believe that the impression made on the numerous persons, public and private, who called on the General yesterday, scarcely one of whom had ever seen him before, was highly favorable. The blended urbanity and dignity of his demeanor, his kindness to all, and the evident benevolence which pervades all his actions, are well calculated to win general esteem. We ourselves were pleased to observe the alertness and vigor which mark his movements, after so many years of hard, anxious and wearing service.

General Taylor received the committee of both Houses of Congress yesterday, who waited upon him to announce officially the result of the ballot of the electors, and his election to the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Jefferson Davis, on the part of the Senate, made a short address to him on the occasion—to which the President elect made a very appropriate reply. Several gentlemen were present on the occasion—among whom was the Mayor of the city, Mr. Seaton.

The shortest letter which was probably ever written by a public man, is recorded of Gen. Taylor, and the occasion is thus related by a correspondent of the National Intelligencer—

"I happened to hold a triple appointment from the quartermaster at Tampa Bay, there being no quartermaster with this division of the army. One of my duties was that of forage master, and my instructions were that if, during the march, (which lasted 14 days,) I should not be able to obtain from the immediate posts forage sufficient for all the animals during the whole march, I must proportion the forage to the exigencies of the case, and serve out half or even quarter rations, if it should become necessary. On arriving at Micanopy, having failed to get any forage either at this or any of the posts we had passed, I found it indispensable to curtail the forage one-half. During the day, Gen. Taylor's servant came as usual to draw the forage for the staff horses. I considered that the staff horses, being generally the best and strongest framed horses, could subsist on the half allowance quite as well, and probably better than the horses in the teams and those on which the private soldiers were mounted. Gen. Taylor's servant had gone but a few minutes when he returned with a message from the Adjutant General, that the staff horses must have full rations. I immediately sent a message to the General as follows:—

"Sir.—In obedience to my instructions from the quartermaster at Tampa, I have put all the horses and mules upon half allowance; must the staff horses form an exception to this rule?"

The answer was promptly returned—

"No."
ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Could any thing better demonstrate the unswerving integrity of this brave old man?"

A Genuine Taylor Woman.—At Frankfort, a single lady rather beyond the flowering state, being introduced to Gen. Taylor, gave him a kiss with a gracious smile. The General said, "The Kentuckians, I fear, are not as gallant at home, as they are chivalric abroad, from your having maintained your independence so long, amidst so many temptations." To which she replied, "General, I never surrender"—though besieged by nearly as large a host as attacked you at Buena Vista, I repulsed them as you did Santa Anna's army."

Gen. Taylor's Schoolmaster.—General Taylor, while at Frankfort, met his former schoolmaster, "Well, General," said the old schoolmaster, "I reckon I am the only man who can say he ever whipped General Taylor." "Ah," said Gen. T., grasping the honored old teacher by the hand, "but you must recollect it took you a long time to do it." It seems young Zack did not relish a thrashing even when a boy, and resisted his schoolmaster; but he was finally forced to surrender.

Great Excitement in Canada.—In the Canadian Legislature, now in session, a bill has been brought forward to indemnify the sufferers by the late rebellion to the amount of a million of dollars.

The French population, it will be remembered, were the principal movers in that rebellion, and the proposition to indemnify those who suffered by it has created an immense excitement. In the course of a discussion of the bill, which the ministers are pushing with all their power, the Solicitor General, Mr. Blake, called Sir Allen McNab, the hero of the burning of the Caroline, a rebel. This led to an altercation, and finally a regular fight. If the bill should pass, there will no doubt be an attempt at revolution. Already immense meetings have been held in Montreal, at which the indemnity bill was denounced, and the Attorney General burnt in effigy.

One of the Canada papers holds highly threatening language.

Diogenes being once asked the bite of which he was the worst, answered:—"If you mean of wild beasts, it is the slanderer; if tame, the flatterer."

Oyster War.—We learn from a gentleman just arrived from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, that a serious collision took place, a few days since, in the neighborhood of Drummondtown. Between the citizens of that section and a number of depredators from Philadelphia. The facts, as we learn them, are these: A fleet of some twenty boats from Philadelphia recently entered that Bay and commenced taking oysters from the Virginia banks with dredging machines, in direct violation of the known laws of the State, which prohibit that mode of taking oysters, under a penalty of \$250, and in open defiance of her local authorities. The people whose rights were thus invaded determined finally to take the matter in their own hands, and to drive the marauders from the country or aid the authorities in arresting them. Accordingly, five small boats were manned, armed with two pieces of cannon; thus prepared the Virginians came upon the Philadelphia fleet, and an engagement ensued, in which one oysterman was killed and a mast of one of their schooners cut away by a cannon shot. The fleet was then driven into the mouth of a creek, where the Virginians succeeded in taking ninety of the party prisoners, whom they conveyed to Drummondtown, in Accomac county, where they were lodged in jail. By some informality in the original warrant the legal proceedings were quashed, but the magistrates had issued a new process, and strenuous efforts were making to bring the aggressors to justice. In the course of the skirmish one of the Virginians was shot, the ball entering near the mouth and coming out at the side of the head, carrying away one of his ears. Our informant states that great excitement prevailed throughout the neighborhood of Drummondtown. *Baltimore American.*

Queer Law.—A habeas corpus case, of considerable importance, has been creating some excitement in New Orleans. A large amount of stolen property having been attached by the rightful owners and handed over to them by the Clerk of the Court, the attorney for the defendant, a young man, and brother of the Judge of the Court, sued for his counsel fees, and the Judge ordered them to be paid out of the attached or stolen money. As this had been already returned, the Clerk refused to obey; whereupon the Judge threw him into prison, declaring that if any attorney should attempt to defend him he would incarcerate them both. The Clerk, however, employed able counsel, and sued out a writ of habeas corpus, which he had taken before another Court. The recusant was cited to appear, but as he did not show himself, the Clerk was discharged from custody. It was feared that the case would not end here, as the first gentleman of the long robe would send the Clerk to jail again as soon as he appeared at his post in Court. Much excitement was raised by this curious affair, and with reason.

From the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat.

A PRINCELY ESTABLISHMENT.

One of the Houses.—The elegant Mansion of Wm. R. Rensselaer, in the county of Rensselaer, about one mile from Albany, is advertised for sale. The house is one of the most extensive ever erected in America. Its whole cost was \$140,000. The walls and ceilings are painted in pieces by Bragaldi, and the whole house is warmed by Perkins's hot water pipes. There are two miles of wrought iron pipes laid down in the house for the purpose. Attached to this house are extensive pleasure grounds, containing a variety of trees and shrubbery, and five miles of winding carriage road. The whole estate contains 500 acres, 300 of which is enclosed by a substantial board fence, thoroughly painted. The house stands on the bank of the Hudson, 200 feet above the river, and commands a view of unsurpassed beauty and extent. To a millionaire, who wishes for a palace ready made to his hand, this house of Beverwyck presents attractions not often found in America. The grounds can be kept up for \$2,500 per annum, and the whole establishment be supported in the true style for \$20,000 per annum. It is a great pity that such a superior seat so long remained untenanted; especially when it is considered that the price asked is only \$50,000.

Rogues well Met.—The New Orleans Picayune relates that two rogues entered a house in that city, unknown to each other, and while both were pursuing their avocation noiselessly and in the dark, they accidentally came in contact. Each thinking he had "woken up" the lawful owner, a hard scuffle commenced, upsetting chairs and tables, and raising such a tremendous racket that the proprietor was roused—he soon came to the scene of action with a candle, when the freebooters, discovering their mistake, made off, leaving all their plunder, and escaped.

Elopements in high life are all the rage still in Cincinnati. The fashion has obtained such prevalence, that it is considered vulgar to have a formal wedding, surrounded by friends as in olden times. The girls there are so independent that they refuse to be given away, and therefore run away.

It costs as much to govern the city of New York one year, as it does the whole State of Pennsylvania for six. The Courier says there are sixteen States in the Union, which could have their aggregate expenses paid twice over by what it costs to govern that single city.

A Row in the Canada Legislature.—**Arrest of a Member.**—The bill to indemnify sufferers by the late rebellion, to the amount of nearly a million of dollars, has caused great excitement in Canada. In the Legislature, when the bill was under discussion, Mr. Blake, Solicitor General, applied the term "rebel" to Sir Allen McNab. The latter said it was a falsehood. Mr. Blake refused to retract. At this moment there was a great uproar in the galleries, and several ladies who were there, vaulted into the body of the House. Many members insisted that the galleries be cleared, so that the House should not be controlled by a mob. A fight was commenced between two individuals in the gallery, in which others seemed disposed to participate. The Speaker shouted order in vain, and was on the point of leaving the Chair, when the Sergeant-at-Arms and several of the members climbed into the galleries and cleared them. The next day, J. A. McDonald, the member from Kingston, was taken into custody, by order of the House, it is supposed, on the ground that he had despatched a hostile message to Mr. Blake.

We copy the following from the Wilmington Blue Hen's Chicken, of Friday last:

Disappointment.—It is rumored that a young gentleman, from Chester county, Pa., was sadly disappointed, in Brandywine Hundred, a short time since. It appears that a young man, lately married, was on a visit to Delaware co., with his young wife, to see his parents, when by introduction, the young gentleman from Chester county mistook Mrs. for Miss, and became enamored with the young and beautiful bride. So great was the affection engendered from her personal and bewitching charms, that he determined to avail himself of the first opportunity to pay her a visit; and, accordingly, previous to leaving, he asked that he might be permitted to do so. She consented, and he was faithful to his promise. On Monday night last, he called at the public house in the neighborhood, ordered his horse to be put away, and then called at her father's house, and inquired for the daughter, and was then informed of her marriage. With feelings of mortification and disappointment, he went to the public house, ordered his horse, and was soon on his road towards home soliloquizing to himself on his grievous disappointment. It was a very unfortunate and disagreeable occurrence.

He will do.—Hon. Charles W. Bradley, formerly Secretary of State of Connecticut, has been appointed Consul of the United States for Amoy, China. Mr. Bradley is a regular printer—is an Episcopal Clergyman—and is said to be acquainted with sixteen different languages.

A Pair of Boots were discovered the other day, sticking up in the ice, in the Hudson River, near Sing Sing. They were found to be on the feet of a man who had laid in the water all night with his head downward, and what was the most natural thing in the world, he was found drowned.

A Powerful Lens.—By the use of a powerful lens, the sun's rays may be concentrated into a heat far exceeding that produced by other usual means. Dr. Draper, of New York, has one which will melt pebble stones, or cast iron, as easily as sealing wax is melted in a candle.

The Cholera at the South-west seems not to be at an end yet. The total number of deaths at Nashville, up to the 14th ult., was thirty-two. From the New Orleans papers of the 13th, we learn that eighty-six deaths from Cholera had occurred during the previous week.

The Legislature of the State of Delaware has passed an act, directing magistrates to arrest all free negroes who have no apparent means of support, and who are of idle and dissolute habits, and hire them out to service for a term not exceeding one year at a time.

The Present Winter.—Dr. Robbins, Librarian of the Hartford Athenaeum, (Conn.) now over 80 years of age, has kept a record of the weather from his youth up, and acknowledges that the present winter beats all former ones with its recollection, for the extent of its coldness, as measured by the thermometer.

A Hard Law.—In Savannah, Geo., a merchant commencing business, has to deposit with the authorities of the city the sum of \$800. Should he fail in his merchandizing, he forfeits the \$800.

Snow and Cold in the South.—On the night of the 15th ult., there was a snow storm at New Orleans, which was quite an unusual kind of a visitation; and what is still more unusual, two persons were found dead, whose deaths had been caused by exposure to the cold!

The citizens of Pensacola (Fla.) were favored with a light fall of snow on the 16th ult., a thing unknown to many in that region.

Quick.—A telegraphic dispatch was put on the wires at Washington at six minutes after eight o'clock, and reached Cincinnati at six minutes before eight, coming through literally in "less than no time"—and reaching that city, as an Irishman would say, twelve minutes before it started!

The Law of Divorce.—We cannot be too cautious how we endanger the stability and happiness of our social system and domestic firesides, by amending the laws relative to a divorce. One of our city members introduced a bill in the New York Legislature, which is to divorce a man and wife for insanity! and that, too, upon the certificate of a physician that it is a case of incurable insanity. Divorce may be granted for crime, but never for misfortune. The oath taken at the altar, to cherish and protect each other, stands unrepented in sickness and calamity. Think of a good and faithful wife, the mother of a large family, suddenly attacked by insanity, carried to the asylum. Her husband forthwith taking out a bill of divorce against her, in consequence of this affliction! The same may be said of a husband. Look, however, at the dreadful consequences which may result from a man marrying again, and after a short time finding his wife has entirely recovered her reason. Let this clause be stricken from the bill; it is dangerous. *N. Y. Star.*

Kissing to some Purpose.—A story has reached our ears, of a singular scheme for raising funds, which was hit upon and put in practice at a donation party held not more than a thousand miles off. It appears that some of the kissable ladies present actually allowed their sweet lips to be tasted at the rate of fifty cents a kiss—this being thought a suitable price for the privilege! If we are not misinformed, one gentleman of the party took five dollars' worth! *Sandwich Observer.*

A Man Eaten by Rats.—The St. Louis Organ of the 9th ult., has a paragraph in its first column, stating that a man had been taken to the calaboose in that city, in a state of intoxication, and left alone during the night. He died, and when the body was found in the morning, it was more than half devoured by rats.

The Kaleidoscope of Life presents some strange combinations. One of these is a fact which we find stated in a Virginia paper, that in Kanawha county, in that State, four brothers and two sisters have married four sisters and two brothers. The first six were all children of the same parents, and this was also true of the six whom they married.

Emigrants to Liberia.—The Liberia packet sailed from Baltimore on Saturday week, with sixty-five colored emigrants, male and female, who go out under the auspices of the Colonization Society. The religious ceremonies which preceded their departure were very interesting.

Snow, hail and ice had, at the last accounts, covered the ground at New Orleans to the depth of an inch; being not very common visitors in that part of the world.

American Enterprise in Russia.—From a St. Petersburg correspondent of the Philadelphia North American we learn that a number of American machinists have taken the contract for constructing the immense bridge across the Neva. Among the most prominent in the enterprise is Mr. A. Eastwick, formerly of Philadelphia. It is not expected that the work can be finished till the year 1851. It will be the most magnificent structure of the kind in Europe.

Office-seeking in France.—It is said that Louis Napoleon, since his election as President of the Republic, has received one hundred and forty thousand letters from Paris and the departments. Most of them contain applications for places of pecuniary relief.

The Sabbath.—We have it from an undoubted source that more than thirty Railroad Companies in this country do not run their cars on the sabbath, and that twelve of them have stopped within the past year.

Learning and Matrimony.—Of the one hundred and forty-two female teachers taken from New England to the West, in the last year, by the Board of Popular Education, only eight have got married. This is mentioned as a favorable indication for the school cause; but it is not at all calculated to enhance the estimate of western gallantry.

Intervention for the Pope.—A letter from Liverpool says that France, Spain, Austria, and other Catholic powers, are about to hold a Congress at Geta, to consult as to the measures which they will adopt to restore Pope Pius the Ninth to his throne.

A courteous Frenchman, in reply to the question why women were not admitted into the Chamber of Deputies, said, that to be a member it was requisite to be forty years old, and it was impossible to suppose that any lady could reach that unseemly age.

Accident at Wheeling.—The Wheeling Gazette of the 21st ult. states that during the firing of the cannon on the arrival of General Taylor, a young man had his left arm and the thumb of his right hand blown off, and dreadfully burnt in the face, by its premature discharge.

Paris escaped another revolution on the 29th Jan. The Garde Mobile, with the Socialists and Clubs, attempted an *emancipation* on a large scale, but the government discovered the plot in time to put it down. Gen. Changarnier called one hundred thousand troops to his aid, and threatened to fire upon any person who removed paving stones in the streets. The plot extended to the provinces.

Congress.

IN THE SENATE—Feb. 17.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, submitted the following report:

The committee appointed on the part of the Senate, jointly with the committee on the part of the House of Representatives, to wait on Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, and notify them of their election as President and Vice President of the U. States, report:

That they have performed the duty assigned them, and that the President elect, in signifying his acceptance of the office to which he had been chosen by the people, evinced emotions of the profoundest gratitude, and acknowledged his distrust of his ability to fulfill the expectations upon which their confidence was based, but gave assurances of a fixed purpose to administer the government for the benefit and advantage of the whole country.

In alluding to the fact to which his attention had been drawn, that the chairman of the committee represented a public body, a majority of whom were opposed in political opinion to the President elect, and accorded with that majority, he recognized in it the deference to the popular will constitutionally expressed, on which rests the strength and hope of the Republic, and he said that it was to have been expected from the Senate of the U. States.

He expressed an ardent wish that he might be able in any degree to assuage the fierceness of party, or temper with moderation the conflicts of those who are only divided as to the means of securing the public welfare.

He said, having been reminded that he was about to occupy the chair once filled by Washington, that he could hope to emulate him only in the singleness of the aims which guided the conduct of the man who had no parallel in history, and had no rival in the hearts of his countrymen.

In conclusion, he announced his readiness to take the oath of office on the 5th March, proximo, at such hour and place as might be designated.

And the committee further report, that the Vice President, in signifying his acceptance of the office to which he had been chosen by the people, expressed the profound sensibility with which he received the announcement of his election, and said that, deeply impressed with the obligations which it imposed, and the distinguished honor it conferred, he should do injustice to his feelings if he failed to express his grateful thanks for the manifestation of confidence; that he should accept the office, conscious of his want of experience, and distrustful of his ability to discharge its duties, but with an anxious desire to meet the expectations of those who had so generously conferred it upon him.

Mr. Davis, in conclusion, submitted a resolution for the appointment of a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the President elect on the 5th March next, which was unanimously adopted, and the Vice President appointed Messrs. Reverdy Johnson, Jefferson Davis and John Davis as that committee.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26, 1849.

In the Senate, this morning, Mr. Johnson, from the select committee to whom were referred the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, in relation to the subject of slavery, and that part of the Governor's Message which related to the same subject, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Resolutions relative to Slavery in New Mexico and California.

Whereas, By recent treaty stipulations between the United States and Mexico, two provinces, formerly belonging to, and within the jurisdiction of the latter Government, were ceded to, and acquired by the United States, and

Whereas, By the Constitution and laws of the United States, the power and duty of providing territorial governments for the newly acquired provinces, devolve upon the American Congress, and

Whereas, This new acquisition and new responsibility have engendered sectional strife between the friends of freedom and of free labor upon one side, and the advocate of slavery extension upon the other, therefore,

Resolved, &c., That we the Representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, being firm in our adherence to the Federal Constitution—its concessions and compromises—and yielding cheerful obedience to the legally constituted authorities of the land, do hereby enter our solemn protest against the further extension of human slavery.

Resolved, That the cherished principles of freedom, the spirit of the age, and of an enlightened policy, and the dictates of patriotism and philanthropy alike forbid any further enlargements of the area of human bondage.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby requested to vote at all times and under all circumstances, in favor of extending the principles of the ordinance of 1787, to the newly acquired territories.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Executive of the several States of the Union.

After some debate, the preamble and resolutions were adopted by an almost unanimous vote—Messrs. Overfield and Pottelger, alone, voting in the negative.

NOTICE.

Estate of Susan Causten, deceased.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of SUSAN CAUSTEN, deceased, late of Straban township, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB CASSAT, Ex'r.

Feb. 26. 6t
The House & Lot in Hunterstown, lately occupied by the deceased, is for Rent from the 1st of April next. Apply to the Executor.

NOTICE.

THE account of GEORGE W. LILLY, Assignee of the estate and effects of JAMES COLGAN, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and said Court has appointed the Third Monday of April next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

JOHN PICKING, Prothy.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 26, 1849. 3t

NOTICE.

THE second and final account of JOHN A. LEWIS and CHRISTIAN OVERHOLZER, Trustees of WILLIAM MCCREARY, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County; and said Court has appointed Monday the 16th day of April next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

JOHN PICKING, Prothy.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 26, 1849. 3t

NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Grove, deceased.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of PETER GROVE, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call with him on or before the last day of March, and settle the same; and those who have any claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN HOSTETTER, Ex'r.

Feb. 19. 6t

DAQUERREOTYPES.

B. Baremore & Co.

WILL remain in Gettysburg a few days for the purpose of supplying those who wish, with elegant LIKENESSES. They will be warranted in all cases to be perfect likenesses, and indelible.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to examine specimens at the room under the Hall of the "Sons of Temperance."

Feb. 19.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to me, of long standing, either by note or book account, will please call and settle the same on or before the first day of April next.

GEORGE ARNOLD. 6t

Feb. 5.

PLAINFIELD NURSERIES,

Near Petersburg, (York Springs,) Adams County, Pa.

At this Establishment all of the approved FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES can be procured. The list of kinds embraces all the finest varieties in the country. From these Nurseries a great number of Orchards have been planted in parts of this State, Maryland and Virginia, and the fruit fully tested. There are in cultivation near 300 varieties of the Apple, and about 100 of the Peach, and also an excellent assortment of Plumbs, Apricots, Prunes, Gages, Nectarines, Pears, Cherries, and Quinces, together with Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., &c.

There is a full supply of the largest sized Trees for the coming Spring planting, of Apple Peach, and all the fine fruits—all of which I will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to plant can be furnished with Catalogues, from which to make their selections, by personal application, or through the Post-office.

WILLIAM WRIGHT. 4t

Feb. 12.

FOR RENT,

From the first day of April next,

THE TAVERN STAND,

KNOWN AS THE

"FRANKLIN HOUSE,"

On the North side of the Public Square, Gettysburg, formerly kept by Wm. McClellan, Esq., and lately by T. McCosh.—ALSO,

A STORE ROOM,

in the West Corner of said Tavern, and an OFFICE suitable for an Attorney, in the East Corner. Apply to

G. W. or J. H. McCLELLAN. 1t

Feb. 25.

Wanted by the Subscriber

TO 10,000 feet White or Yellow Pine Boards: 10 to 15,000 feet Oak or Yellow Pine Shingling Laths: 13 to 15,000 good Oak Shingles: 8 to 10,000 good Chestnut do.; and 500 good Chestnut Posts

GEO ARNOLD. 5t

Jan 29

READERS!

The prettiest Calicoes, Gingham, &c. in town are to be found at STEVENSON'S Go and see them.

TAVERN LICENSE.

IN the matter of the intended application of ISRAEL YOUNT, of Reading township, to keep a Public House in the Town of Hampton, in said Township, an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Reading township, Adams county, being well acquainted with ISRAEL YOUNT, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Solomon Albert, Samuel Overholzer, Abraham Haines, Peter Aulbaugh, Jacob Smith, Jacob C. Shriver, Simon Chromister, John Brough, C. Cashman, D. M. C. White, Adam Stough, Henry Albert, Jr., Jacob Aulbaugh, Job Dickes, Feb. 19.